# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 5-NO. 39.

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# SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, JUNE 8, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 247.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO.

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to extend its circulation among their friends.

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## Selections.

From the New York Independent. REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Before the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, May 8, 1850.

Mr. BEECHER came forward, and taking from his pocket a roll of manuscript and several books, and laying them on the desk, said: Friends, be not alarmed at the notes 1 thus produce, for I am not going to preach a sermon to you on this occasion. No, I have come here to state my views—my opinions on the great question of slavery—and these those views and opinions. If I thought they were worthless, I would not intrude tays. but of that you can judge. There was a time when it was asked what right we had to dicuss this question? That time has nov. come with greater right than ever; if we don't do it now, as has been shown to us, we shall be subject shortly to pains and penalties therefor. It is therefore of consequence to us that we should fully discuss and understand the matter in all its bearings. The time has gone by when they could say to us, "Go South and preach those doetrines."— Now, to go South with such views was not very pleasant: they had very disagreeable pulpits in which to preach; they only give

am well aware that all that is to be done cannot be done at once; but whatever can be liability to be bought and sold, children dragdone ought to be at once done, now more so ged from their parents, wives separated from than ever. As a Christian nation, we have a their husbands, each sent to distant different right to interfere in this matter; and my ob- parts, females compelled to submit to the viject is to show a Christian nation what it is. In this nation, the law of Christianity is the only authorized law for all men; and if that law is maintained and enforced, just so far such law will ever be found just and right.-Great Britain is a Christian country as well as America. They have not done any more than this country, all that Christianity requires of them on this subject; and although nuch has been done by them, more is yet to be done; and on this question the people of America have much more to do, and have greater power to do it, as the power lies in the hands of the people. Let us look at the question of slavery in any light, it will be found impolitic, unjust and anti-Christian .-As an industrial question, it is fallacious; it is no ways profitable; it does not and cannot tend to the public weal; physiologically or socially, it cannot be maintained or supported; and whichever way it is looked at, it will be found much entangled with the web and warp of the whole fabric. If the question is only looked at from these points, not half of what really could be said against it could be expressed. If you wish to see it at all points, you must look at it through the

medium of Christianity in every part. There ts are stubs past I have supposed to soft, others olying them doctrine; and to show you that I am not speaking without authority for what I say, I as laid down by some of the most able memha and Louisiana, as well as those of the Here he read several extracts in support of

for Razors so that it was right that a child might be given to one and the mother to another person,

to be treated just as their whim, fancy, or interest dictated. Judge Ruthym, or South Carolina, thus spoke of the subject. But V, Salem, O.

and he brought here, he ceased to be a man. WOOD.

fully supported the statements advanced.— Judge Ruthvin at the same time observed that this was a state of things which every man must regret and repudiate; but such was the state of things, and it could not be altered. The slave was made just good Therefore it is that the slaveholder dreads enough to be a good slave and no more.-[Here a person among a group in one corner of the gallery, who had frequently interrupted the proceedings, exclaimed, "it's a lie," a lie," lars per annum to the great manufactories of and considerable hissing thereat was made.] When order was restored, the reverend gentleman proceeded: Well, whether it was a know. (Laughter, applicate, and hisses from the corner before alluded to.) I should like to see the man who could hold any one of the Gospel right under the Pope's nose in defiance of him and his edicts to the contrary; we send it to the Brahmia, the Hinterior of the Brahmia, the Hinterior of the Brahmia and the Brahmia. those present who supported the cause by doo, the Coolie, the Chinese, the barbarian such a tenure, although there might be some present who might be easily held, but on quite a different plea. The thing was imposif justice and right prevailed, ought to be impossible in another. It is said that it could ought to be, and to make it known that he is, not be removed; that the slave or colored a hater and opponent of slavery, and that he man. True, he never could be, as long as thrown over and around him, and he was come a debating club; but it a man entered kept so as to render him all that was requied. (Here considerable confusion ensued, by the groans and hisses from the group n the corner of the gallery, and Mr. Lewis Tappan came forward and begged those who were causing it to desist, if it was only for their own credit's sake, and for the comfort of the Lalies present. If there were any prespapers are only authorities in support of ent who dissented from the views of the speaker, if they would only come on the plat-

rm, so that all could hear, he pledged him- told him to mind his own business, and that that they should have a patient hear- his duty alone was to preach the Gospel .-Order being finally restored, Mr. Beecher rocceded:-Never mind, boys, (pointing in the direction of the gallery where the disturbance had taken place.) I have played at toothall too eften myseli to heed a few kicks on the shins or a few tumbles; beside, I like opposition: it stimulates me to more energy and exertion; therefore I hope you will not permit our friend Lewis Tappan to come it over you so as to make you desist. It has been stated that such a state of things once prevailed in this and the New England pulpits in which to preach; they only give years in which to preach; they only give years. In the sum of they placed around your neck something in this subject, one is the sum of the years of the year

ject. (Here he read an extract showing the punishment the slaves were subject to, their lest passions, and the interminable use of the lash!) Nor law or justice prevailed in their behalf; they were thought of and treated in very many cases not so well as the horse, the cow, the pig, or the dog. How was it possible that such a state of things could exist in Lowell, or any other place where laborers or manufactories prevailed? Such things could not be, or ever were, done here. They could not be tolerated for a moment. Oh, no.-Now I ask you if such a spirit could prevail the Gospel. Nature ordains and establishes her social affections; slavery declares them not to exist. The Gospel declares the manhood of men, that they are free and accountable beings, ordained with rights and duties; but slavery gives the lie to all this. Was it for things that God sent his son to die? Was it to save things that the apostles went to the furthermost parts of the earth to preach such doctrines? Oh, no! It was just as much opposed to nature as it was to the will of free and accountable: slavery made him oth-

slavery said he should not. God made man; ed by its supporters, is that a slave is not a was the child of the devil. But this is not Man. This is what is maintained by the the worst of the system. Slaveholders are most learned jurists of the South as orthodox not half so bad as slave laws. Those who keep slaves must abide by the laws that are shall read to you a few extracts from the law it down that the slave should be governed by the lash; and he that did not so act was a spoken of, and held as mere goods and chattels, that in legal phraseology were pro nullis, lieves to be right and just. Not so with most pro mortis; that they come be disposed of of the people of the North; they know and wherever and in whatever manner the hold- exclaim that the system is annighteous, uner thought proper, just the same as all manifest, and contrary to Christianity, and then mate things or beasis of the fields or torests, quietly put both hands in their pockets and sit down, without any farther exertion to pre-

gregation of planters on the subject of introducing the Gospel among the slaves. It forwhile the colored man remained on the coast city delineated that no minister could preach Africa, he was to all intents and purposes a the Gospel to them faithfully while such a te man, and entitled to all the rights appertaking to him; but when the hands of the is stated there, and you are inclined to mob slave kidhapper were once placed upon him people for stating it, you had better go there This was the construction which the slave true doctrines of the Gospel in the South to and do it. It a minister was to preach the owner put upon the subject. But once in the slaves, as laid down in the book of all s possession, the man becomes a thing, and books, the New Testament, he would swing belonging to him, present and tuture, is in a jiffey, or worse, be vilified in the Journal d a part and parcel of his goods and chat- of Commerce as an agitator, a troubler, an indels, and is treated accordingly. Here the termeddler with other men's business. The orther extracts from legal opinions delivered ed to or introduced among the slaves, will by the same Judge on this question, which have a tendency to make him, as an animal, ladies present,

of less value; that they will crave for gratifications which slavery denies them; it will make them aware of their wrongs and degradation; it will make them discontented, unhappy, anxious and watchful for freedom.the Gospel as the most incendiarous of all incendiary publications, the Bible societies, on Washington street, was to be interrupted (laughter,) to keep them away, rather than one cent to send them. We claim the right penitentiary offence or not, he would not ar- as a Christian nation to send forth missionague with the gentleman in the corner, as ries all over the earth to preach the Gospel, doubtless he had been there and ought to and do so except in our very midst. We send the Gospel right under the Pope's nose and ignorant of every clime; and yet, forsooth, we must not send it to those in our immediate vicinity, or make known its docsible, and what was impossible in one case, trines to them. Beautiful Chistian consistency, truly! Every minister of the Gospel man could never be the equal of the white will use all the means in his power to eradicate it. To do this, every Christian church worse than the darkness of Egypt was need not be turned into a conventicle, or bethat church it should be well understood that he must be opposed to that danuable system of slavery, and one who is determined by all the means in his power to aid in ban-ishing it from the land.

I recollect a venerable man making some bservations on the sayings and doings of certain persons in Washington in relation to this subject, when that remarkable paper, the Journa! Commerce, came out against him, and What the Gospel or morals of that journal were he was at a loss to understand; but certainly, as to what the true Gospel was, it had very little understanding left. (Laughter.) Now if a minister did not act thus, he was like one who had the devil to fight with; he would ascertain just where the arch fiend was, and directly proceed in an opposite direction. Go there to contend with him, oh no, not they. If the devil came to the spot where they were, as soon as they ever ascertained it they would quickly clear out. Such were the ministers I suppose the Journal of

says and books; you may write apologies for and not to cease our exertions until what we desire is accomplished to the uttermost.-Every minister that preaches the Gospel, that does his duty, must boldly declare and teach that the system of slavery is accursed of God and man. If they say or teach otherwise I recommend them to the Journal of Commerce, and say they are just the men it requires. (Laughter.) There was a man that I once almost worshipped for the part

he took in this righteous cause; but, alas! now I can only say, "Oh, Lucifer! how art During the present week we shall bear of what has been done all over the earth by Christian missionaries: the evils of the in New York. ("No, no.") I contend that this system is directly opposed to nature and we shall hear of little or nothing that has at our very doors-that is in America-in the United States-where there are three millions of heathens-and ministers cannot go there without being liable to be sent to the penitentiary or suspended from the gibbet. In no other part of the world dees such a state of things exist; a minister may go anywhere and everywhere, and make known the gospel truths, if he is prudent, without any such liabilities or danger. If God. The Gospel said that man sho'd live; these very men who are vexing the whole world with the introduction of Christianity, slavery made him a thing. God made man dare to speak or write on the worse than heathen system at home, they will swing on we discover what is the principle of slavery.

The radical principle of slavery, as maintain
Gospel. Man was the child of God; | lavery | nad of Commerce, [Laughter and applause.] This moral iceberg floating in the tropical ocean of Christianity, threatens to crush Christian papers and Christian ministers, if they dare to speak of the vile system, the the southern part of this country. But their threats are in vain. We will not desist bers of the Southern bench in South Carolibraker of the laws, and was punishable ac- while the accursed evil remains. We do cordingly. This is distinctly laid down by not urge the subject from mere restlessness most talented members of the legislature.— the laws of South Carolina. He here read or a desire to mangle in politics. We love believe we are called on to perform by the laws of God and man. It is not simply at the abuses we aim but at the system.

It is also a social question, with which we

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

From The Liberator of May 24. There was considerable excitement yesterday in Brooklyn, (says the New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday week,) owing to the circulation of a report that the abolition address of Wendell Phillips, advertised to take place in the evening at the Institute by demonstrations similar to those which characterized the Anti-Slavery meetings in this city. In consequence of these reports, the managers of the Institute declined to pen their lecture-room for the occasion, and the meeting was therefore held at Plymouth church. Many persons were present out of curiosity, anticipating a disturbance, and the house was well filled. The Mayor and a strong posse of citizens (although not formally organized,) were present to preserve or-

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher called the assemblage to order, and nominated Philo Barney, Esq., to the chair. Rev. Mr. Storrs made the opening prayer. Mr. Beecher followed with a few prefatory remarks. 'We are assembled,' said he, 'under unusual circumstances. It is not customary for men to stand up together before a public assembly as if they believed alike, unless their sentiments are in common; and it is therefore alike due to you and the gentleman who is to address you, that I should state the circumstances which have placed me in this position. There are certain fundamental principles upon which all agree-among the greatest of these is the liberty of speech. Any proceeding which shall trench upon this, is a blow struck at the foundation of our government. It is because that liberty has been denied to men holding views with which we do not sympathize, but still entitled to the same freedom with ourselves-that I stand here to-night. When I heard that the meeting in which Wendell Phillips was to speak had been put down, I stood up for him. When I heard the place of meeting had been, from prudential motives, closed against him, I felt it in my blood and in my bones, that this right should be vindicated. If he had been denied free speech in New York, I wished him to come to Brooklyn, where the right should be restored to him. I claim for him the same right to speak his sentiments that I

this subject: one is, what the people say of in the South were as well if not better off it; and what are we going to do about it. I than the laborers of the North. This was it; and what are we going to do about it. I than the laborers of the North. This was on another subject that nothing was clearer on another subject that nothing was clearer on another subject. The compassion of the compass when it comes near a than the laborers of the North. This was on another subject that nothing was clearer on another subject that nothing was clearer on another subject. than the laborers of the North. This was speak on this subject to friends, alike to all; send what the Southern laws say on the subject? I lect. (Her he read an extract showing the community going to do about it. I has the laborers of the North. This was pleads with irrestable to the mass of iron. Calhoun said, when talking on another subject, that nothing was clearer to another subject, that nothing was clearer than that what a man dug out of the earth of the community going to do about it. I has the laborers of the North. This was the shaveholder will repudiate them.

In an the laborers of the North. This was the subject to friends, alike to all; the may convince me of their mass of iron. Calhoun said, when talking on another subject, that nothing was clearer than that what a man dug out of the earth of the convince me of their mass of iron. Calhoun said, when talking on another subject, that nothing was clearer than that what a man dug out of the earth of the convince me of their mass of iron. Calhoun said, when talking on another subject, that nothing was clearer than that what a man dug out of the earth of the convince me of their mass of iron. Calhoun said, when talking on another subject, that nothing was clearer than the was of iron. Calhoun said, when talking on another subject, that nothing was clearer to a convention of the convention of

that he received with feelings of deep grati- escape from the bloody tyranny of his purfication the observations made by the Rev. suers; but put Douglass in the place of Kosgentleman who had just sat down. The suth escaping from a far bloodier despotism, right of speech was almost the only high and will be respond? Not a bit of it. (His thing that governments secured to man, ex- sing, drowned in cheers.) Since you will cept, indeed, free thought, if that were con- not permit me to speak of Webster, let us trollable. What, after all, was the value of see what Horace Mann says-and I have segovernment? It was to educate men, and to lected in him a noble specimen of Massadevelop the germ of liberty of thought and speech, which God had implanted in the human breast, that men might become wiser and better by the interchange of thought and speech—to permit thought to go free like a as to my brother by blood. I would as soon chartered libertine, to work out the progress return my own blood brother to bondage as of the human race. The abolitionists are the fugitive slave, but for the Constitution.' been done for the South. There is a region | charged with using hard language; the question is, is the language true? It is easy to the last week in a sister city have proved sit on the hights of criticism, and look down that the only treason that could be committed with a scrutinizing eye upon the work done by others, which we ought to have done ourselves, and to say, 'but for these rude guns, I would be a soldier.' (Laughter.) Men en- all that is glorious, the other sunk in darkgaged in such rough work as the abolition- ness. Why did he not contrast Virginia with ists, with the majority against them, cannot New York, both being Protestant, and a part always be very choice in their language; if of the same republic? Would to God that they were, they would probably not obtain one night would sweat out all the black the public ear. The scholar may sit in his from the skins of the slaves, and then there study, and take care that his language is not | would be no difficulty about the question .exaggerated; but the rude mass of men are We do not bring forward any new prinnot to be caught by balanced periods-thev are caught by men whose words are half battles. From Luther down, the charge against every reformer has been, that his tongue is too rough. Be it so. Rough instruments are used for rough work. What is slavery? The denial of every right of man. made for their government. These laws laid foul blot upon Christianity which prevails in The slave is a thing. The slave is denied the right of marriage—the only institution that has survived the garden. One vast le- tionists want the churches to proclaim. Let galized prostitution is the condition of slave- them confess themselves sinners, rather than ry. The slave is denied the right to his la-file down their religion to their degraded bor. When the child of a slave is born, the practice, or pervert the Bible to sustain it.-

these views, wherein slaves were treated and that effect. Now the slaveholder of that State blamed than praised to attain it. But this is claims it as his own, despite the ties of father ligious principle is binding that endeavors hand of another is placed on his brow, and Slavery is a sin, and no Constitution, no reand mother. And when the child grows up, to sustain it. This is the great question of all knowledge is denied to him. The Bible the age, that, like Aaron's rod, swallows up is a prohibited book. Again, the slave is a tariff, internal improvement, Democracy and thing, and the child can be separated from Whiggery alike. Slavery has spread all the mother, and the wife from the husband. over the South, and shall it go to the Pacific? claim we have an equal right to interfere, and In the old papers of Massachusetts, one hun- That is now the question. With regard to and addressed a congregation of his brethren to remove the evils attached: in fact it is a dred years ago, you will find such advertise-the fugitive slave, the turning point on in the city, to the high gratification of the question that involves noth religion and soments as this: 'A woman to be sold, and which so much hinges at present, I would Swedish novelist. After service, Miss Breisbuilty, and we are banded together to her child, six weeks old; to be sold together say, Constitution or no Constitution, God mer sought an introduction to the venerable rive it victory, and will not cease our exer- or separately.' At the present time, such ad- has given us a conscience superior to all preacher, now about 90 years old, and extions until that victory is accomplished .- vertisements abound in all the Southern pa- law, and whenever a slave touches our free pressed her pleasure at having had the op-[Applause,] With such sentiments, we will pers. To lift up our voice against a system soil, let him be free beyond the reach of his portunity of hearing him.-Trav. not rest until the rights of the slave are re- of this kind, reeking with cruelty and blood, tyrant. A mighty question is now involved stored as broad as the earth. I know not has been called blaspnemy and infidelity; in this, namely, whether an immoral Constihow long I may live; but as long as I do but it is the abolitionists who are the true tution eaght to be obeyed; but I have not examined before a Court, not using any othhve, I will not as one man, cease my endeav- friends of the Bible, because they deny that time to discuss it now. It would take count- er language than 'thee,' thou,' and 'friend,' ors or hold my peace, unless the vile mon- its sacred pages are stained with any sanc- less hours to go over a question so broad .ster is driven from the land. Peace !-there tion of slavery. What do these men say?- I am satisfied, if to-night I have convinced shall be none to the system or its upholders Why, that the philanthropy of the abolition- you that the men with whom I am identifi- for while a fragment of it remains. Peace there ists is greater than Christianity. But the hushall be none, until God in his infinite mer-man heart, in its most philanthropic mood, the New York press, are not wild, but speak cy takes us from the face of the earth, or never suggested a thought so beneficent as the words of truth and soberness; and I trust the fat one in the middle for one thousand everend gentleman proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the Gospel, if preachorther extract the proceeded to read some slaveholder knows that the gospel is the proceded to the proceded tha the vile stain is removed from America .- these with which the inspired volume that mercy will yet be lawful in these free dollars a year." plause and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies present.

It is therefore a most of miquitous on will be offered to the fugitive, guilty of laters, in whatever garb or class it is and cruel a system. We send out our Christonthing but a skin not colored like our own, found, is and must be always divine.

tian missionaries to the banks of the Ganges, (Cheers.) I knew a man who was worth grown into three millions, and that statutes republic, lamenting slavery as an evil, we have Calhoun declaring it a blessing, and MeDuffie saying it is the corner-stone of the political edifice. Mr. Webster, as far as we can judge from his last speech,-(applause, hissing and cheering alternately, for five minutes,)-I was going to say, that although Mr. Webster has described what were the views of the Romans and Greeks about slavery, it would puzzle ten Philadelphia lawyers to one. tell what are his own. (Laughter and hissing.) The current of European thought has been towards liberty for some years. But being gentlemanly,—but for proving that where liberty is favored, and the church is educating twenty millions of men, we have retrograded more deeply into the blackest of all tyrannies. What has wrought this change? right of liberty of speech, which was denied Something must have caused it. This river must have springs. Why is it that slavery, which in 1787 was hated, has triumphed in every compromise since, and every party which has had the accidental virtue of ting the anti-slavery principle has broken down? While, in the old country, every great man desires to place on record his sentiments in favor of liberty and progress. Websters can be bought up here faster than nature can make them. (Laughter and hissing.) There is a platform, deeper and better, behind Christian organization, and that Christianity itself-the individual conscience. I cannot settle disputes about sects or polemics; but I put my hand upon my breast, and I feel there the self-evident truth that man is entitled to freedom. Rome is the centre of the Papacy, England of the Episcopaey, America of Congregationalism; but, like every thing human, the voluntary principle has its evils, and one of these is that the minister is speaking to his creators; such his audience are, and he is moulded, more or less, by their wishes and interests. It is true there are saints and martyrs who are exceptions to this rule; but we all know

touch on a black man, it veers about like the [We publish a sketch of Mr. Phillips's was his. But he had, at the same time, sixspeech as we find it reported in the New ty human beings, slaves, to whom he denied that right. Daniel Webster, when speaking Mr. Paillies then came forward and said, of Kossuth, expressed his anxiety for his chusetts thought. He says, in a late speech, 'The colored man is my brother, the colored woman is my sister, and I am bound to them by the ties of duty, though not as strong Now that is American logic. The events of there is liberty of speech. Daniel Webster. in one of his beautiful pictures, contrasts New York with Brazil, the one by freedom, ciples. We only apply the old ones. You love the American banner. But every sixth man under its stripes and stars is a slave, with whose blood its folds are stained. Every sixth man has no mortal or immortal rights. Still, we boast of our star-spangled banner, when we should hide our mouths in the dust. Patrick Henry confessed that slavery was a sin. This is all that we aboli-

on the principle that it is our duty to care for \$7000, who lent his wagon to convey fugiour brother man, no matter how distant his tive slaves beyond Mason and Dixon's line. position on the globe may be from our own. and was visited by the law of 1793, -your And shall we not care for our brother man law,-which took from him all that he had, on the other side of the Potomac? I do not except \$60. Instead of murmuring about attack the sects; but I say this-that with what he had paid, he was ready to give shel-40,000 Christian pulpits, 700,000 slaves have ter to another fugitive when Mason's bill is enacted. Remember that though you may so bloody have been enacted under their unsettle respect for old institutions, and for teaching, that those of Draco are light in comparison. Instead of the Jeffersons, the them, you will only establish the truth, that Henrys, and the men of the first era of the the Bible is heavier than the statute book. Re-

> 'Alone thou wast born, Alone thou shalt die,

Alone thou shalt go up to judgment.'

Mr. Phillips concluded a lecture of an hour and a half amidst loud applause, with some hissing.

The audience was a highly fashionable

The Rev. Mr. BEECHER, at the close of the lecture, thanked the assembly,-not for Brooklyn deserves its name—the City of Churches-and that they had shown what churches can do, in freely conceding the him in a neighboring city.

The congregation then separated, quietly,

#### "Bewray not him that Wandereth."

On a visit to South Carolina in January. 1848, I was passing from Charleston to Midway, and while the railroad car stopped a half hour at the place of junction with the Columbia road, I strolled off among the forhad not proceeded far, when I espied a black object crouched beneath the foliage of a small thicket of scrubby oaks. On a closer inspection, I discovered it to be an exceedingly black and dirty young negro man, in a ragged condition. His large eyes were riv-etted upon me, but he seemed not to move a muscle. He was evidently a runaway, and was concealing himself until the shades of night might afford an opportunity to seek food and shelter in some friendly cabin. I would have given the world at that moment for the opportunity of assisting that poor fellow. But my own movements could be distinctly seen from the crowd in the road, and ing from that black countenance, were da-

WOMAN-WHIPPING OF THE PLANTATIONS. -The whipping of women on plantations is in a different manner. Their frock is turned up over their head, and they are made to lie down with their face to the ground, their arms extended and tied to a stake. A board is then taken, which is prepared in shape like a shovel. The wide part is bored full of small holes, and with this they are beaten on the bare flesh, from twenty-five to two hundred blows. After these blows are repeated a few times, the skin tears away, and the blood and flesh, are driven through these holes with great force and fly several feet from them, and yet this is very modest and 'moderate correction."

Females are required to do as much work on a plantation as men, and there are generally about thirty women to seventy men.-The treatment of slave women is so severe, and their labor so hard, that very few children are raised on the sugar and cotton plantations; and if they are alive at birth, they grow up feeble and puny, and from neglect and the want of proper cleanliness and care very

"INFIDELITY."-The following is said to be an extract from a sermon preached by Dr. Patton, a Presbyterian clergyman of the city of New York:

"The present crisis is one of intense iuterest to the true followers of Christ. A new race of Infidels has arisen; not profane, unchaste, immoral, and unprincipled men, but evincing a regard for God, for Truth, for Humanity, for Morals, and whose complaint is, that the churches are arrayed against God, Humanity, and against sound morals. It is an evil hour when Infidelity can marshal its forces with Humanity for its watchword, and with the conscience of the world on its side; while Christianity in the hands of those who betray it, leads its hosts to battle for oppression. In such a conflict, intidelity must triumph."

We learn from a private source that, while in Savannah, Miss Bremer having expressed a strong desire to hear some of the negro preachers of the vicinity, an aged and quite celebrated black preacher was sent for.

WELL ANSWERED .- A Quaker who was was asked by the Judge-"Pray, sir, do you know what we sit here

"Yes, verily, I do," said the Quaker; "three of ye for two dollars each day, and

E&STROP RUMENTS. to which the to any now to their oria finer and now in use.

former cutm using, or et met with sand of difce Co., Ohio. e have used

g of the kind SBURY,

do all kinds for Cabinet, shop, nearly

Sulkies, &c. onstantly and in the

## Salem, Ohio, June 8, 1850.

## Abby Foster's Appointments.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER will hold meetings at the following places and times, viz:

CLEVELAND, Saturday Evening, June 22d. TWINSBURG, Tuesday # 94th. 44 28th. RAVENNA, Friday FRANKLIN MILLS, Sunday, " 30th.

Farther appointments will be announced in due season. Friends of the cause in the above places are requested to make prompt and thorough arrangements for the meetings, and to extend notice of them as widely as possible. They are also requested to make provision for conthat she may be saved from all needless ex-

#### Daniel Webster and the Quakers.

Daniel Webster has written a letter to certain of his 'retainers' in Newburyport, in which he goes into an elaborate defence of his course on the subject of the Reclamation of Fugitive Slaves. We have not room for an extended notice of the letter at this time, but there is one passage in it of such a character that we hasten to give it to our readers. Mr. Webster says that the excitement on the subject of eatching runaway slaves exists chiefly in New England, where the 'evil' is hardly felt, while the people of Pennsylvania, the territory of which is contiguous to a Slave State, "understand their neighbors' rights and are willing that they should be secured and enjoyed." In other words, the people of Pennsylvania make no complaint, manifest no excitement on the subject of slave-catching! Having said this he adds:

" No people are more opposed to slavery than the people of Pennsylvania. We know, especially, that that great and respectable part of her population, the Friends, have borne their testimony against it from the first. Yet they create no excitement: they seek not to overthrow or undermine the constitution of their country .-They know that firmness, steadiness of principle, a just moderation, and unconquerable perseverance are the virtues, the practice of which is most likely to correct whatever is wrong in the constitution of the social system. No doubt there are sometimes to be found Friends subject to the frailty of desiring to become conspicuous, or to the influence of a false sentimentality, or borne away into an atmosphere flickering between light and darkness, by the puffs of the transcendental philosophy. But that is not a malady of the great body. They remain of sound and disposing minds and memorics."

To what a pitch of degradation has modern hunting.

praise, pours out his bitterest abuse upon the Abolitionists. We think the latter much the easiest to be borne, but not a few will welcome

# Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

We learn that Joseph A. Dugdale attended Cherry-street meeting in Philadelphia on the First day preceding the (Hicksite) Yearly Meeting, and that he bore a faithful, and to many a very acceptable testimony against the prominent sins of the age and the apathy of the seets in relation to them. His business calling him to Washington, he did not attend the Yearly Meeting. SARAH B. DUGDALE (Joseph's venerable mother) attended the meeting and participated freely by way of public testimony, and also in the transaction of business. We learn that while the subject of Slavery was under consideration, EDWARD M. DAVIS made a New York : L. Scott & Co. powerful and thrilling address.

The case of Oliver Scholfield came before the meeting by appeal, he having been disowned for his liberal views. The Yearly Meeting reversed the decision of the Monthly and Quarterly meetings, and re-instated him. The meeting to which he belongs, or a part of it, was nest, they might have elected Palfrey on the ee enraged at this result, that on the First day third or fourth trial very easily; but the policy following a posse met him at the door of the of non-agitation was adopted, and they are now meeting-house and prevented him from entering. This was a high-handed outrage, tran- ical party, except in moments of spasmodic galscending even the folly and madness of the big-

One of the preachers in attendance, in the canting, whining tone peculiar to those who are ever feigning a piety they do not possess, said: "I have for many years ceased to feel Presidents'-the same being a description of it was glorious, it was magnific, it was very goot!" any concern to go up and down in the earth the Phrenological Character of the Sage of I of course paid a visit to Bunker Hill, and daing good. Christ is able to take care of his Quiney, with a Biographical sketch and a good looked upon its stately granite shaft, but although own Church, and I am willing to leave it with likeness on wood. There is beside the usual a fine exhibit of the skill and power of man, him. Friends, we must try the spirits as the variety of matter on Phrenological subjects .- it did not interest me very much. I don't like should tries meat." Our informant says that We notice an announcement that Mr. Sizer, the Battle monuments any more than I like secwhen he looked at the large development of eminent lecturer upon Phrenology, is expected tarian monuments. They both tend to make alimentiveness upon the speaker's head, and to make a professional visit to the Western Re- men enemies, and thus to thwart the purposes motived the protrading abdominal region, he serve during the present month. New York: of our Creator and God. The sooner these felt the force of his last comparison !

#### Abby Kelley Foster.

umn it will be seen that this devoted and cloquent champion of the slave's cause will shortly commence her labors in Northern Ohio .-The friends of that cause need not to be exhorted to extend to her their friendly sympathy and co-operation. She comes to stir up their pure minds to a more vivid remembrance of their solemn responsibilities, and exhort them to renewed sacrifices and toils for the redemption of oppressed and down-trodden humanity. Engaged in such a mission-a mission to which she has devoted herself untiringly for many years-she will find among us a welcome prompted alike by a high appreciation of her personal qualities and a hearty interest in the cause she pleads. Few Abolitionists have encountered a stronger tide of reproach and calumny from the enemies of the cause than AB-BY KELLEY FOSTER; the shafts of malice have veying her to her several appointments, in order often been aimed at her head, and 'Siander. that foulest whelp of Sin,' has sought to blast her with its poisonous breath; but the pure, the noble and the good know her worth, and cherish for her an affection which nought but a self-sacrificing devotion to a righteous cause

> We regret, in common with the Abolitionists of Ohio generally, that in welcoming Mrs. Foster, we are not at the same time permitted to greet her no less devoted husband. The exigencies of the cause at the West constrain her to visit us at a time when imperative duties at home, upon his farm, prevent him from sharing her labors, and deprive her of his society and co-operation in fulfilling the object of her mis-

> We are not without hope, however, that he may be able to visit us for a short time in the coming Autumn.

on the subject of Woman's Rights and Wrongs, papers that come under our notice we find evi- make against our League Brothers is, that they fairly arrested, and that not a few of the most is excellent. But it means nothing with many. ciation called 'THE SENATE,' and composed of people in the right direction. evidence that those who called the late Conven- continued nearly two days. I found an old Lynn I admire very much. It is almost sur-

ter from a friend, giving an account of the ex- | the City. until the regular meeting had gone through was most unjustifiable.

EDINBURGH REVIEW .- The number for April men calling themselves Quakers who will es- which will be interesting to scholars and scienteem it a high honor to themselves and their tific men. This is followed by a deeply inter-Society to be eulogized by the profligate Web- esting review of Sydney Smith's 'Elementary ster, and who will be prompt to reward him by Sketches of Moral Philosophy,' a work recently published, and, though written half a century ago, bearing indisputable marks of the author's profound and at the same time brilliant genius, as the passages quoted by the reviewer abundantly demonstrate. 'Landor's Poetry' is the subject of the next paper. Then we have a review of several recent works on 'The Polynesians' and 'New Zealand,' followed by a paper on British and Continental Taxation,' interesting to the political economist if not to the tax-ridden people. Next we have a review of the new Hungarian novel, 'The Vllage Notary,' Of the other papers we will allude to only one, · Lewis on Authority in Matters of Opinion, which we have marked for a careful reading .-

J. G. Palfney is again defeated-lacking some three or four hundred votes of a majority. The Freesoilers of that Congressional District have made a miserable botch of this business from the first. If they had pulled off their coats and gone to work like men in earreaping its fruits. The Abolitionism of a politvanization, is always rapidly sinking toward

PERENOLOGICAL JOURNAL .- The June num-Fowlers & Wells.

DROUTH .- While we have accounts of recent AMERICAN PEACE Society .- This Society held ble to dust and are forgotten, the better. copious rains and even freshets at the East, this its Anniversary in Boston last week. The anpart of Ohio is suffering from a severe drouth. nual Discourse was delivered by Rev. A. L. stitutions, without which we could not exist,

## Letter from J. W. Walker.

By the list of appointments in another col- League of Universal Brotherhood-Eithu Burritt ton and its Lions-The Navy Yard-Mass. A. S. Society-Lynn-Nahant.

Возтом, Мау 23d, 1850. I mentioned in my last that the "American Branch of the League of Universal Brotherhood" res about to hold its Annual Meeting in Worester. The meeting was held in Brinly Hall, a very fine building, capable of holding several undred persons. The meeting was called to order by Elihu Burritt, the President, I was much disappointed both in the personal appearnce and oratorical ability of this far-famed genleman. I had expected to see a middle-sized. full-chested, well-developed organization; intead of that, I found a tall, very tall, spare ooking personage, with nothing imposing about him, unless I except his head. As a speaker, I ertainly have heard hundreds that I thought etter. There is none of that brilliancy of thought or power of expression which one would naturally expect from one so famous. There is, however, a seriousness of demeanor and evident ood intention that secures for him no small hare of attention. In the morning, the meeting was very small, for a national one. I should have thought it small for a Salem one. There were several elergymen present, and I think I porters of slavery and tyranny of every kind. counted about half a dozen women. The time was chiefly taken up in the organization and appointment of committees. In the afternoon, he numbers in attendance had considerably inereased. Several elergymen and Doctors of Divinity spoke on the general subject of Peace, prompt and business-like manner in which the ke.; among whom I ought not to forget Adin affairs of the Society were conducted. There Ballou and your correspondent. I was very seemed to be an enlarged and thorough view cordially welcomed by the President, Amasa Walker, Drew and others, who said that they

In the evening the Hall was tolerably well filled, though not uncomfortably so by any THE WOMEN'S CONVENTION lately held in this means. Dr. Channing, myself, another minisplace has excited a great deal of discussion up- lister whose name I have forgotten, J. B. Syme of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) and E. Burritt were in all parts of the country. In nearly all the the speakers. The only complaint I have to lence that the attention of the people has been are not definite enough. Certainly the pledge

had been well acquainted with me for years.

for discussion. We point to facts like this as this glorious old City, but rain set in, which meeting. West Mentilly Meeting .- We have a let- almost every place of notoriety in and around Nahant, a portion of Lynn, about three miles

Quakerism descended when its praises are this meeting, who, after establishing a new saw, or my feelings and impressions at the time. Ocean and is built up by Bostonians, who have hymned by a man so profligate, a politician so Quarter at Deer Creek, and organizing a sepa- There were, however, a few things I saw that I | erected their summer cottages of every shape corrupt as Daniel Webster; and that too in a rate Monthly Meeting, insisted on holding the cannot refrain from saying a word about. You and size. They have a very large Hotel that is letter the object of which is to justify the catch- latter at the same time and place appointed for will excuse me, Mr. Editor, I am sure, in this, open only during the hot season, capable of form than Adia Ballou, the Editor of this uning of Fugitive Slaves! "Yet they [the Socie- the regular meeting prescribed by the disci- when you recollect that this is my first visit to boarding several hundred. The view of the ty of Friends | create no excitement." How true! pline. In the men's meeting the matter was New England and Boston. The first thing that Ocean, the adjacent cities, the vessels, the beach, enterprise of our friend Spalding, the publisher, given to harmony and concord. But still And for that very reason Mr. Webster likes amicably arranged—the conservatives waiting I noticed on entering the City was its uncommon &c., is most picturesque. I have never seen a as manifested in the enlargement of the paper, of his Presidential schemes, interposes no obsta- with its business. Not so the Women's meet- run almost everywhere and nowhere. Every- it. More anon. Yours, cle to the business of Constitutional man- ing. In that the conservatives made a great thing in this line seems to have come by accideal of disturbance by transacting their busi- dent. I soon, however, got used to this, and in The recreant New-Englander, while he thus ness at the same time with that of the regular fact forgot all about it as soon as I entered the bedaubs the Quakers with the slime of his meeting. The conduct of some individuals Park, or Common, as I believe Bostonians call it. Here I became perfectly enraptured. Such a thing was just what I had not been used to in the midst of a large and densely populated city. the first as a luseious morsel. Yes, there are opens with a paper or National Observatories, As I traversed its walks and avenues, shaded by nundreds of beautiful trees just sending forth their foliage-gazed upon its glorious fountains -saw swarms of delighted children breathing the fresh pure air and gamboling upon the grass -I could not but exclaim that the keeping of such an area for health and amusement in the manner of the one I was then traversing, was greater glory than all the war monuments erected, or battles achieved since the creation of the world. Those are the kind of internal improvements I am in favor of.

After leaving the Common I ascended the upulo of the State House, some over two hundred steps high, and from thence obtained the finest panoramic view in the world, at least the finest I ever saw. Right at my feet lay Boston, which will be interesting to the general reader. with all its masses of moving beings, its indescribable streets and innumerable churches and public buildings, many of them noble structures. Then the harbor, with its forest of masts, bedecked with a hundred different flags of all nations, while countless vessels of all sizes, with their white sails, moved gallantly along the Bay. At but a short distance, apparently only a continuation of Boston, lay Cambridge, Roxbury, Dorchester, etc. In every direction the country is united to the City by the iron bonds of brotherhood, the railways. Not a minute passed but the thundering fire-horse could be seen blowing and snorting along, with a long train of cars attached, resembling some mighty living monster curbed and subdued by some almighty power. I thought, while looking with intense interest on the scene I have feebly described, of one of Douglass's illustrations: A Frenchman, seeing something that filled him with admiraber opens with No. 6 of the 'Portraits of the tion, exclaimed, that "it vas crate, it vas grand.

monuments that glory in the destruction of humanity, either physically or mentally, crum-

I paid a visit to another of our Christian inrest; churches, sabbaths, baptisms, ministry an Editor.

etc. I mean the Navy Yard, in which the ordnance is kept with a scrupulousness that must satisfy the most orthodox. I don't like these wide mouth looking cannon that lie everywhere with their large piles of balls, a bit more than I like the more spiritual canons of the church or its Bulls. They are both ugly, and have been used for very similar purposes .-Then they cost so much, I wish people wouldn't pay so dear for their whistle.

There struts a man in parti-colored clothes -a national uniform, with a rifle and bayonet on his shoulder, with a whole lot of similar fellows stowed away behind him in case they should be needed, and their business is to keep profane hands off the "articles of faith." Touch not is the command, on pain of death .-These have there counterpart all over the nation, (I used to mount guard too,) in the black coated soldiery of the church. Every pulpit is a spiritual sentry-box, from which alarm is given to the rank and file if a poor unfortunate but well meaning soul should dare to lay his finger on the established order of things or in any way mutilate or destroy things held and reputed "sacred." Touch not is the watchword both in Church and State. Away with themthey are the body guards of sin, the chief sup-They are always used for the maintenance of wrong and against the right.

On Saturday morning I attended a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society. I was much pleased with the taken of every thing that presented itself for their consideration. I am confident that while the Mass. A. S. S. has a board of managers like the present success must attend it.

On Saturday evening I went to Lynn for the purpose of holding a meeting on Sunday evening. I staid with James N. Buffum and family, who are in the habit I should think of making most people happy who call upon them. On Sunday morning I heard the Rev. Mr. Stone of Salem preach. It was truly a feast of soul. He is a thorough Abolitionist and Chrisintelligent minds in the country are willing At the same time there are many who hail the tian. His discourse was calm and dignified. to yield at once all that the advocates of this re- most ultra truths with manifestations of delight | The ax was laid at the root of the tree, but in se form demand. In the City of Lowell, Mass., The movement, although not all that I could lovely a spirit that all must have admired. for example, we perceive that a voluntary asso- wish, will do good by keeping the minds of the am sorry I have not time to give you a sketch of the discourse. In the evening I held a meetsome of the foremost citizens of the place, I came down to Boston on Thursday, expect- ing in the Lycuem Hall. There were quite a (among whom we are glad to recognize our old ing to proceed at once to Lynn, to hold meet- good number in attendance. The young men friend Chauncey L. Knapp, formerly Secretary ings, but found other arrangements made. I and women were rude,-I mean some of them of State of Vermont,) has taken the subject up | thought I should have a fine opportunity to see | -in going out and in from the beginning of the

tion were not mistaken in the judgment that friend of mine here, with whom I had often la- prising how shoe makers could have made such the time for such a measure had fully arrived. | bored in the cause of reform on the other side | a place. It has just come under a city governof the Atlantic. Accompanied by him I visited ment and feels I have no doubt its importance. from the depot, is one of the most enchanting traordinary conduct of the Coservative party in I cannot begin to describe either the scenes I places I ever saw. It is right on a bluff of the place to equal it. To appre t all must see W.

### New England A. S. Convention. We have no account of the proceedings of

took place as follows : President-Francis Jackson, of Boston.

Walker of Ohio, George Doughty of New York, and Bourne Spooner.

Secretaries—Sam'l May, Jr., Elbridge Sprague

of Abington, and Eliza J. Kenney of Salem. Committee on Business-Wm. L. Garrison Wendell Phillips, Anne Warren Weston, Frederick Douglass, Parker Pillsbury, Henry C. Wright, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, and Lucy Stone.

We shall have a full report doubtless next

Since the above was in type, we have received The Liberator of May 31, in which we find the following paragraph:

Up to the time of our paper being ready for the press, (Wednesday evening.) the meetings have been worthy of the crisis and of the sacred cause they are held to promote. The interest created has been intense, and the attendance all that could be desired. Feeble and fruitless efforts to create a disturbance, in imitation of the New York rioters, have been made, but the anti-slavery advocates have never been more en-thusiastically responded to. Among those who have made addresses have been Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, James W. Walker of Ohio, Henry C. Wright, S. S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, Charles C. Burleigh, Abby Kelley Foster, and Adin Ballou.

THE LIVING AGE .- No. 316 brings us the paper on 'National Observatories' and the Review of Sydney Smith's Moral Philosophy from the Edinburgh Review; an claborate notice of Andrew Combe's Life and Correspondence, and several other equally valuable articles from the Spectator; together with the usual variety of selections from other sources.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1845. Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English anguage; but this by its immense extent and omprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the J. Q. ADAMS.

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by
E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield st., Boston

C. M. Burleigh, after a lecturing campaign of several months, has resumed the charge of the Pennsylvania Freeman-Many GREW beng debarred by ill health from the privilege of performing editorial duty during the warm season. Friend Burleigh is a ready and vigorous writer as well as speaker, and possesses moreo-

#### Dugdale's Bec-Hive.

Among the more recent testimonials in favor of this invention, we notice the following in the

sure your improved moth-preventing bee-hive.
So far as my knowledge extends of bees, their houses and diseases, &c., I am free to recommend the hive you have invented, as a most ralwable, excellent, and simple contrivance.

# Yours, most truly, WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Washington City, May 14, 1850. I have examined the invention above spoken of by Gov. Johnston, and concur fully in the opinion that it is by far the most perfect work for the end proposed which has yet been made known. THOMAS CORWIN.

estimony in behalf of the utility of Mr. Dugdale's invention for the protection, security, and successful working of bees. H. CLAY. Patent Agency Office, Washington, D. C. May 16, 1850.

I have been for a series of years an agent for procuring patents for inventions. I do not hestate to say that, in my judgment, no invention within my knowledge more completel meets the object intended than the bee-hive patented to Mr. Dugame. - ed such a hive for my own use.

J. BIGELOW.

The Editor of the Era adds to the above his

own testimony as follows: We have not seen this very ingenious inven-

tion in practical operation; but from a careful examination of a neatly tinished model, we are sworn duty. onvinced that it is perfectly adapted to accomplish all it promises.

Its nost prominent characteristics, security punished remains to be seen. from the moth, and the prevention of swarming,

are alone sufficient to recommend it to public favor; while the neatness of its appearance, the ease with which the honey can be taken out at any time, and the simplicity of its management, will greatly enhance its value. It strikes us, who have no very extensive

ractical knowledge of such matters, that the The correspondent of The Tribune, in the fall general introduction of this hive will very greaty increase the quantity and improve the quali- which are at work to that end. y of honey in our markets-"a consummation levoutly to be wished."

Peace Congress at Frankfort .- Notice has een given that for the accommodation of Delecangements have been made to charter a first and resources. They don't know who lass ship, of nearly 000 tons burthen and less han a year old, to sail from Boston, on or terrify, who persuade, who wheedle, w about July 1st, for London, where she will continuc forty days, and then return to Boston .-The fare for both ways will be \$150, a piece, by promises of advantage. They know provided there are fifty passengers, and only is indefatigable and indomitable. He is co \$125, a piece, provided there are one hundred stantly talking, dining, receiving, and p passengers. The number of delegates already himself plump into every man's weak si appointed is large.

THE PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN.—This paper, of which it is enough to say that it is worthy of interests, until this agitating, distracting, ed the name it bears, comes to us now in an enlargIf they won't come in and help settle it the ed form and in a new and elegant typographical dress. We rejoice most heartily in this evidence of its steady growth and of the prosperity of the little Hopedale Community, of whose principles and plans it is the exponent. Few men are doing more for Practical Christian Repretending sheet. We hope that the taste and cessively conciliatory, and just now great may be rewarded by a greatly increased circula tion.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE .- We have the May number of this stately representative of British Tory Politics and Literature, from the press of fraternal peace and concord-but you will of this body beyond its first organization, which L. Scott & Co., New-York. How the Free Traders do catch it! Financiers with enormous tables of statistics, Philosophers with Vice Presidents—Edmund Quincy, Adin Ballou of Milford, Frederick Douglass, James W. rhymes, are all after them in full rhymes, are all after them in full ery; and a pretty sight it is to be sure for us outsiders .-The literary matter, though less in quantity than we could wish, is very good. Besides the continuation of 'My Peninsular Medal' and of 'Christopher under Canvas,' we have an interesting paper on German Popular Prophecies,' the 'History of a Regiment during the Russian Campaign,' &c. &c. For terms see Prospectus on fourth page.

WATER CURE JOURNAL.-The number for revenue principle of course." And we would June closes the ninth volume. It contains an immense variety of matter relating to Health and Disease, among which we notice contributions from our old friend Dr. Shew and other eminent practitioners of Water-Cure. The Journal has now a circulation of 18,000, and the publishers (Messrs. Fowlers & Wells of New York) offer tempting premiums for new subscribers .-For clubs of 50 (\$25. 00 in advance) they will give two copiesof various Water-Cure books, valued at \$9. 25; for clubs of 25 (\$12. 50) one they may all go to grass if they don't come copy of the same. Single subscribers \$1; 5 up to the support of his Omnibus. copies \$4; 10 copies \$7.

TEMPERANCE .- Absence from the place deprived us of the pleasure of listening to the address of Rachel Stratton on Tuesday evening, but we have heard it warmly commended by those who were fortunate enough to hear her. Next Tuesday evening we are to have an address from Rachel Bailey, a young lady from Belmont County, now on a visit to Salem. We hope she ament. may have a large audience.

JUBILEE PICTORIAL.—We were mistaken in saying last week that the price of the Pictorial week. Speeches were made by Wm. Lloyd Brother Jonathan was 25 cents. We should Garrison and others. It was determined have said 121-2.

THE LIBERATOR of May 31st appears with a new engraved head, happily designed and beautifully executed by Hammatt Billings, by whom it was given to the paper for the sake of the cause. The idea represented is the same as in the former sembled on the 3d inst. W. L. Sharkey head-the contrast of Slavery with Freedom Mississippi, was chosen President, who, -with the addition of a central medallion taking the chair, said the Convention had representing Jesus, the Liberator, around been called 'not to subvert but to perpetual whose head is this inscription: "I come to the Union'-the slanders of its enemies! break the bonds of the oppressor." The details of the picture are exceedingly ap-No rain has fallen in this vicinity since the 16th Stone, upon the Antagonism of War to Chris- consequently of more importance than all the ver a large measure of the tact so necessary to propriate, and the appearance of the paper vote, to be cast by the majority of the is thereby greatly improved.

#### The Cuban Invasion.

The reports given last week of the landing of Lopez at Cardenas and his subsequent flight are fully confirmed. It seems that I o Dear Sir : I have examined with great plea- pez, after his narrow escape from Cardenas renew the conflict. Many of the officers were willing to go, but nine-tenths of the soldiers positively refused, demanded to h taken to the nearest U. S. port, and stationed a guard at the helm of the Creole to make sure that their wishes were complied with being captured by a Spanish war steamer\_ Many of them, on reaching Key West, de-I concur with the gentlemen within in their clared that they did not know when they led New Orleans but that they were really bound to California. Several Cuban slaves who secreted themselves on the Creole when she left Cardenas were delivered up to the commander of the Pizarro, a Spanish war vessel and taken back to their masters.

It seems to be the general opinion that the expedition is completely broken up, at least tented to Mr. Dugdale. I have already order- for the present; but we believe the scheme will be renewed at no distant day.

If appearances are not wholly decepting the President has sought in good faith to de feat the plans of the conspirators, and so far deserves credit for the performance of his

Whether any of the marauders will be

## Progress of Compromise.

It is now said that the prospects of Clars Compromise are improving, and that there after all some prospect that it may be adopted lowing paragraphs, indicates the influences It is at once curious and amusing to ob-

erve just now with what feelings of appre ension Mr. CLAY is regarded by ma those who are deeply solicitous to defeat the Onmibus. They know he has a poor chance rates to the Peace Congress at Frankfort, ar- but they stand in a great dread of his ski may alarm, who seduce, who cajole, w convert, who obfuscate, who overreach, w ubdue, who magnetize, who cheat out of hi senses, who entice by soft words and when He takes the iron fellows of Pennsylvani aside and demands to know if they can be anything will be done for their perishi must stay out in the cold. Forthwith m merous members of the Pennsylvania delegation become vastly patriotic. They desire 'conciliation, concession, compromise.' ha The people of this State are undoubted they want a higher duty on Iron. They disposed to go for your bill, but then you won't forget the Iron." "We think, gentlemen, this agitating subject should be settled things are in a deplorable condition and w are willing to yield something to present course remember the Iron."

But not only so with the Iron men. Nomerous gentlemen are and have been here from Massachusetts, groaning over their struggling and declining establishments. What does Mr. CLAY say to these? "Well gentlemen, I am glad to see you; what do you think of the Compromise? Ah! my friends, what can be expected so long as Massachusetts arrays herself against this measure of peace, justice, 'concession, conciliation and compromise.' If we could only compose and settle this agitating, disturbing subject, and restore tranquility to the coun try, much might be expected from our South ern friends in the way of a little increase duties-on the revenue principle-on the not swear that there are not Massachusett men in the city who are not green enough swallow the bait. In fact, we know that Un ele Dax himself is bobbing with this line The fact seems almost too ridiculous

eak of, but we feel that we must allude to We can only compare it to a big gian bobbing with a pin hook in a ditch for 1 nows. But CLAY drops nothing gentlysinuates nothing. He pitches into these manufacturers and manufacturers' agents with bold, devil-may-care front, and tells then

This is the state of things here, and it is affirmed, with what truth we know not, that such Whigs of Pennsylvania as Mr. Casefe Chester Butler, &c., are in an inquiring stal of mind in regard to their duty at the present juncture. We have heard of a man who al ways used a microscope to discover his in terest, but who clapped on a pair of leather spectacles to ascertain his duty. We trust neither of these gentlemen is in this predic

HUZZA !—A meeting in favor of Woman's Rights was held in Boston on Friday of last call a Convention to be holden at Worres ter on Wednesday and Thursday of the second week in October next.

This is another fruit of the Salem Convertion. The work goes bravely on.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—This body at the contrary notwithstanding.' It was agreed gates from such State,

DEAR OL York, as of I have been Cure Estal and have m Mundie, the whom I so with immin glad to see selves of hi may do so, culars. W The Bugle. regulations, my return t Yesterda tion to Hen the decom exciting so of all comm lege of exam

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of witnessir My expects disappointe ka! Eureka have seen a I have no revolution i other discov world, unle I could nan fected by it. be the gair

mines will will, as a g light compa will laugh, lights will b gated in all be found to may make v but water; roads; railro expense; ne purposes w great extent cities may be mid-day sun of The Buy echo back tl

necting at 1 Garretson in noon, and w Batton rose request had not be now. followed him ers) had no ri of freedom, h and the meeti ing the key, doors. Some house, and to must fasten th ness to lock besides mysel tives lurked a come out, tha portunity to f

FRIEND Jo

At the pro and the meeti ment. Trum colored friend Truman deliv Church quest I wish it coul would compar mons preache heart that cou peals of the c deed, and for that of the sla

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Fifth mo. 2 Abolition of t We are pe

letter, receive

R. GIDDINGS,

tains on the st MY DEAR S opinion, that c to this nation, years, to disba up in ordinary barbarous age, live. Our Ar involve our na rapine uneque governments. graves at least

ander authorit One Hundred the pockets of tion. I shall petition forwar expressions res tained in your

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Northampton Water-Cure --- Paine's Hydro-Electric Light.

Worcester, May 23d, 1850. DEAR OLIVER: I omitted to write from New glad to see those out of health availing themselves of his skill and experience; and that they may do so, I forward one of Dr. Mundie's Circulars. Will you please give it an insertion in The Bugle. Particulars in regard to the rules, regulations, &c., may be obtained of me upon my return to Ohio.

Yesterday I had the pleasure of an introduction to Henry M. Paine, whose invention for the decomposition of water and rendering one of the gases available for light and warmth, is exciting so much interest among the scientific of all communities. I had the gratifying privilege of examining his apparatus, and last night of witnessing it in full operation at his dwelling, which is warmed and lighted by this means.-My expectations, high as they were, were not disappointed. Mr. Paine may exclaim, 'Eureka! Eureka!' and that which he has found I have seen and am satisfied with.

I have no doubt that this will make a greater revolution in the affairs of mankind than any other discovery or invention ever given to the world, unless it is perhaps the art of printing .-I could name but few of the interests to be affeeted by it. Some will suffer. Humanity will be the gainer. The wealth invested in coal will, as a general thing, go into disuse; gaslight companies will be broken up; the whales will laugh, and the manufacture of lard oil for lights will be abandoned; the air can be navirated in all directions that currents of wind may e found to waft us; steam-ships, large or small, may make voyages of any length, with no fuel but water; locomotives will speed over plank roads; railroads will be traversed at much less expense; new steam engines for manufacturing purposes will displace the old ones, and to a The music hath ceased its joyous note, each great extent supersede the use of water-power : eities may be made as light at night as by the

Truly, SAM'L BROOKE.

Reform Meeting at West.

FRIEND JOHNSON: At the close of Friends' meeting at West yesterday, (First day,) John iarretson informed the audience that we expected to hold a public meeting in the afteron, and wished the house left open. Robert Batton rose immediately and said, that such a ot be now. Others of the conservative party followed him, contending that we (the Reformers) had no right to use the house. The friends of freedom, however, did not yield their claim, and the meeting broke up. John Mather having the key, went on to lock, bar and bolt the doors. Some of the Reformers remained in the ase, and told him if he locked the doors he must fasten them in. He said it was his business to lock the house, and so three persons besides myself were locked up. The conservatives lurked around the house, waiting for us to come out, that they might have a second opportunity to fasten the house when the reformers should all be outside. They were disappointed, however, and after a while strolled off. At the proper time we unbolted the doors, and the meeting was held occording to appointment. Truman Case of Randolph, and our colored friend - Gurley attended with us .-Truman delivered an excellent address on the Church question and the popular Theology .-I wish it could have been reported. I think it would compare well with the best of the sermons preached by our ancient Friends. The heart that could remain untouched by the appeals of the colored friend must be hard in-

that of the slaveholders. Truly thine, ELIZA T. HEACOCK. Fifth mo. 27, 1850.

## Abolition of the Army and Navy---Sentiments of J. R. Giddings.

We are permitted to publish the following letter, received by us some time since from J. R. Giddings, showing the sentiments he entertains on the subject of War :

Washington, January 24, 1850. My DEAR SIR: I have long entertained the opinion, that our Navy and Army were a curse to this nation, and am ready, and have been for years, to disband the one and to lay the other up in ordinary. They are both the relics of a Gold has been given, and human life, and prayparbarous age, unsuited to the day in which we live. Our Army enabled the late President to involve our nation in a war of devastation and governments. A war which sent to premature graves at least 80,000 human beings, murdered under authority of law, at an expense of at least One Hundred Millions of Dollars, taken from the pockets of the laboring people of this nason. I shall take pleasure in presenting the petition forwarded. I thank you for the kind expressions respecting my official course concined in your letter.

#### Very respectfully, J. R. GIDDINGS.

We are sincerely glad to find that Mr. Giddings cherishes the sentiments disclosed in this letter, and equally glad that he is ready boldly

A man calling himself John Tyler has ome out with a letter in favor of Clay's Com-Promise. Can any body tell who he is?

Our Cincinnati Correspondent is entitled the Old School General Assembly.

We did not at first recognize in the initials appended to the following exquisitely beau- Rights of Colored Men to Land in Oregon, &c. tiful poem the signature of a writer who, before our connection with The Bugle, frequently honored it as a casket not altogether unworthy of DEAR OLIVER: I diffitted to the Since then Since then such jewels. We shall hereafter preserve a too York, as others runned that the Water- such jewers. We shall hereafter preserve a too vivid recollection of 'C. L. M.' to allow us to fure Establishment at Assemble and have made the acquaintance of Dr. Charles and have made the acquaintance of Dr. Charles and have made the acquaintree of Dr. Ruggles, with after this atonement, our last week's blunder Mundie, the successor whom I spent six or seven months last year may be forgiven, and that the writer will conwhom I spent six of several and the writer will conwith imminent benefit to myself. I should be tribute more frequently to our columns.—Ed.

#### For The Bugle. THE SISTERS .-- A Contrast.

It was night-ealm, glorious, Summer nighton a far-off Southern shore:

Brightly the moon o'er the soft green earth did her silvery radiance pour; The dew-drops glittered like ocean pearls on the

folded and fragrant flowers. And the breezes sighed with a murmuring sound

through the leaves of the forest bowers. But who of all that glittering train, in you man-

sion proud and fair, Comes forth to gaze on the azure sky, or to breathe the balmy air?

Gaily may twinkle the golden stars, brightly may roll the sea, But they heed it not, that gladsome band, mid their joyous revelry.

For whom is all this festive mirth, for whom do the wax-lights glow?

Is it some Brave, from the battle won, with laurels on his brow? Or is it some wanderer who hath come o'er the

blue and rolling main, mines will vanish into thin air; wood as fuel From the spicy isles of the golden East, to his

childhood's home again? No, the bright wines flow and the lights blaze free, and the merry dancers whirl, And prens float on the soft night air, for one

fair and fracile girl : Arrayed in costly robes she stands, on her arms shine jewels rare,

And diamonds flash, like the stars of night, mid her sunny and braided hair.

voice is silent now, As she stands by her young heart's cherished

Have given each other their plighted troth, in their gladsome and guileless youth.

In a lonely hut, all dark and rude, sits a maiden young and fair;

Darkly upon her heaving breast fall her locks of unbound hair; With her small hands elasped on her throbbing

heart as to still its agony; request had never yet been granted, and could | With a smile of scorn on her thin pale lips, and

a dark fire in her eye. Sometimes she looks through her open door or the waves in their restless flow.

And tosses aside her raven curls, that the breez may fan her brow; Sometimes that slight and fragile form on the

cold damp earth is thrown, While there comes from the depths of her inmost heart, a wild despairing moan.

Why sits she there, all sad and lone, when in yonder mansion near Forms less lovely than hers flit by in the wax-

light radiance clear? Why is there not a place for her in those festive halls of pride.

With the light of joy in her clear dark eye, by her youthful sister's side?

Why shines she not in her father's halls, that young and beauteous maid? Why mingles she not in the courtly dance, in

silken robes arrayed. Dazzling all eyes with her sunny smiles, subduing the proud and brave?

Why! ah! the answer can soon be given-Her mother was a slave!

deed, and formed of the same materials with Both daughters of the same proud sire-one shall tread a path of flowers, Bright and gladsome her life shall be as a bird's

amid Southern bowers: Friendship and love shall twine for her a pure and fadeless wreath,

And fond eyes watch by her couch of pain in the fearful hour of death. But the other! for her is a long dark way of

weariness and woe-No smile of friendship shall cheer her heart, no tears for her grief shall flow;

Like a brute she will toil through her joyless life, like a brute be bought and sold, For the ruthless white man's unhallowed love,

ers besiege the throne,

for the white man's accursed gold.

For the widow on the funeral pile, for the babe repine unequalled in the history of Christian But who will deign to shed one tear for that to the Ganges thrown;

poor heart-broken slave, Who crouches where the banners fair of free Columbia wave?

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—There is nothing of special interest in the proceedings of this body since our last. A few more petitions on the subject of Free Suffrage bave been presented, and the Convention has resolved, in Committee of the Whole, in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature .-Once in ten years would be better still.

DANIEL WEBSTER, on Monday last, submitted to the Senate a bill amendatory of wreath. an act relative to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, which he said he prepared last February, after much deliberation, and which he had altered in no particular since, Havana, who creates considerable sensation our thanks for forwarding the proceedings of it was then debated in the Senate. The bill in the musical circles. She has been the sor in the U. S. Senate, died suddenly at Washwas ordered to be printed.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29. The bill from the Senate providing for the appointment of a Surveyor-General of the trict of Columbia. blic Lands in Oregon, and donations of I have been spending a few days at the waterI have been spending a speech against the exclusive policy. He alluded, in terms of deserved approbation, to the moral worth as well as intellectual strength of Frederick Douglass and Samuel R. Ward. Having drawn a very striking portraiture, he then desired to know on what colored population as embracing many who highway robber. - True Democrat. were descended from the fathers of the nation, including even Washington himself .-He put a "poser" to the Democrats, who disciples of Jefferson could consent to keep der to justify to the world the selling of men, this most holy cause. The distinctions of Whig from Oregon those in whose veins coursed the blood of Thomas Jefferson? There was to justify the parting of wives and husbands, some sneering and jeering on the Southern parents and children, brothers and sisters, side, (as the Loco side might be called with like cattle. What will the world say to such injustice to very few members, all things a procedure in the first Republic of the considered) while Mr. Giddings was speak-

> toleration. for two or three of the representatives of the Chivalry to lose. Conrad of Louisiana fired a sneering shot at Mr. Giddings's "taste," &c. He complained that he had represented that the Caucasians were inferior to the colored men referred to. Mr. Gippings replied that he had admitted that the whites were quite as good as the blacks !-Mr. Conrad opposed the exclusion of the colored settlers, on the ground that the South wanted to have the colored population diffused. What do you suppose he assigned as ground" has been discovered and explored, the reason of this wish? Why, that it was near Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin, which everywhere admitted to be a curse. Of course, then, he is quite willing to diffuse a tion in Kentucky. cwse! BAYLY took the same view as Con-Territorial Legislature of Oregon, in excluding free blacks from citizenship, had acted in violation of spirit of the law of their or-

graciously to the application of the Proviso principle to the Oregon bill! But the richest feature of this debate was

cessors, through frequent use. He complained of a grievous want of gratitude on when he appealed to his friends to make that ra N. Y. Republican. motion. The redoubtable Virginian then New Coins.—Arrangements are being made course, as induced by his wit! I should

almost regret to disturb his feelings. The vote on the insertion of the word white" stood 68 Yeas to 51 Nays from a

THE SLAVERY QUESTION AND THE METHOrennial Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of the United States held in the city of Baltimore last week, the question of Slavery and its connection with the Church. was brought up and discussed, amid much excitement. The Executive Committee of the Conference, to whom the subject was referred, reported that they had no jurisdiction over it, but that it was a matter which each annual conference had the right to expound of itself, so that they did not contravene any portion of the Constitution of the Church.-The report was adopted by a large majority, The memorial of the Manchester Circuit of Virginia, which was referred to the Executive Committee, and on which the report ference to the fact that while it appears that ministerial connection of 1,471, and a membership of 63.305; a comparison -with the returns of 1846, shows an increase in four years of only a small fraction over 3.000not three to each minister within the church. traveling connection. This "astounding fact " which " presents an alarming aspect of his position. the state of the Church," the memorialists attribute "to the failure of the church to carry out the principle of Christ's teaching in reference to the down-trodden portion of our race, which principle it has adopted as one of its distinguished characteristics so far as the favored white portion of the church is concerned-to wit, "all ye are brethren."

We are rejoiced to see such an appreciation on the part of the conference of the true reasons which retard the progress of this church, and trust that it will profit by the light which this discussion has thrown upon the subject .- T. D .- Christian Citizen.

A writer in the London News proposes that a woman should be made the next laureate, (in place of Wordsworth, deceased,) and mentions Mary Howitt, Mrs. Browning, and Caroline Norton, as worthy of the

The Paris papers make mention of a black prima donna, a Madame Martinez, of der, died at Mobile on the 28th ult. first chamber singer to the Queen of Spain. ington a few days ago.

The Man Traffic at Washington.

On the 72th ult, a motion was made in the House of Representatives, to suspend the rules in order to enable Mr. CROWELL of Ohio to introduce a bill to abolish the slave trade in the Dis-

This was a test question. The House was not particular point of dissention was upon the motion, with but one exception, and that one amendment excluding free colored settlers voted with the South and in favor of the slave from the lands proposed to be donated. Mr. trade in the Distirct of Columbia. This base GIDDINGS led off with a bold and truthful fellow was John K. Miller, of Ohio. The advantages arising therefrom, though they are South were unanimous in their opposition with the exception of SHEPPERD of North Carolina. He voted aye.

We look upon this Northern vote as a triumph that should cheer every man who is atruggling to bring our country up to a proper and proud position. And we long for the day principle of justice gentlemen proposed to when public sentiment in Ohio will no more exclude such men from a participation in tolerate such a contemptible Southern boot-lick these land grants. He referred to the free as J. K. Miller, than they would tolerate a

NEW SLAVERY ORGAN AT WASHINGTON. women and children as merchandise; also ing, but nothing like the degree of that sort of feeling once so common. There was, indeed, a remarkable and gratifying spirit of say to such servants in 1776? Would not such advocates of Slavery have then been de-But this was too tempting an opportunity, nounced as traitors to liberty; as tories, to go with Arnold into exile and disgrace?-We shall be pleased to see what can be said for Slavery in this land of Freedom .- Blue Hen's Chicken, Wilmington, Delaware.

# News of the Week.

Domestic Intelligence.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH CAVE .- A " hole in the bids fair to rival the great subterranean excava-

The party who explored the Wisconsin Cave were five days under ground, coming out sever-al miles distant from the place where they went ces, is described as *impressive* and is supposed to extend under most of the counties of Dane and ganization as a Territory. In applying the Foundation as a Territory ordinance, principle of the Anti-Slavery ordinance, masses and blocks, which, on examination, mid-day sun. But I hear you and the readers of The Bugle say, "hold! enough;" and I would be thus cut off from an outlet for her redundant free black population in that displacements and blocks, which, on examination, proved to be lead ore of fine quality, spreading would be thus cut off from an outlet for her redundant free black population in that displacements.

| None masses and blocks, which, on examination, proved to be lead ore of fine quality, spreading singly are unnoticed and insignificant, by uniting, would be thus cut off from an outlet for her redundant free black population in that displacements and blocks, which, on examination, proved to be lead ore of fine quality, spreading singly are unnoticed and insignificant, by uniting, over a surface of three miles—not less than change and invigorate the aspect of the whole world. rection, which he alleged to have always ore, and elecan pounds of native silver. Crystals, been the chief obstacle to Emancipation .- stalactites, incrustations, &c., abundant, and To hear him talk, one would really have water falls and a lake, which was explored in a supposed that the South had assented most canoe, and found to be 37 feet deep. Such is the statement of the subterranean explorers, published in the Madison Argus, by Howell Lumley, Esq., the leader of the party.

a speech, in particular reply to Mr. Gib-bings, by Col. McMullen of Virginia. He cise met to day at 10 o'clock to grant Licenses, was very personal—so much so that he was and to transact other business. We are inform-called to order by the Chairman, (Mr. cd that a number of Ladies of this place, and a STRONG.) He indulged in a number of few from Horseheads, repeated their annual those polite lingual missiles, whose points have been worn off by his chivalrous predecessors, through frequent use. He comwho advocated their cause with ability, and in a manner, we doubt not, that made some of the the part of Mr. Giddings, in thus insulting honorable members, who wished to be on both his constituents, after the favor he did him, sides of the question, feel rather "uneasy in MARGARET HISE, some time ago, in moving the floor for him, their boots." No Licenses were granted.—Elmi-

at the U. S. Mint for issuing two new coins of quence, in the midst of which the hammer the value of 1 and 3 cents respectively. The fell, leaving as his last words, the declara-three cent piece, which is three-fourths silver tion that he " had no doubt the negroes referred and one-fourth copper, is little smaller in cirto by the gentlemen from Ohio were descendants cumference than a half-dime and about twoof the first families of Virginia"—i. e. the "F. thirds the thickness. The new cent is about the F. V's!" The gallant Colonel sat down, size of a dime, with a large hole in the center, with an evident feeling of self-satisfaction. - ostensibly to give it greater circumference, It is true there was considerable laughter; though this feature will be very convenient, by but he appropriated this to himself, of distinguishing it, in the pocket, from all small silver pieces.

CLEVELAND AND WELLSVILLE RAILROAD .-The Ravenna Whig states that the work on this improvement is progressing very finely. The May estimate, amounting to \$55,055 has just been paid. It is expected to commence putting on the super-structure about the middle of July DIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.-At the quad- at three different points, on the first seventy miles of road south of Cleveland, and to progres at the rate of one mile and a haif in a day. The cars are expected to be running from Ravenna to Cleveland by the first of October.

NEGROES WELL PROVIDED FOR .- Mrs. Sabra, relict of the late William Brown, died near Brunswick, in this State, on the 3d inst., aged 74 years. By her will-the Brunswicker sayssixteen or seventeen slaves are freed and become heirs of the estate and plantation, and in such a way, we learn, that they can never alienate the land. They are respectable blacks .-St. Louis Rep. 18th.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE and other similar fraternities are to hold a grand celebration in Boston on the 11th inst. Invitations have been was based, calls the attention of the Con-extended to all the societies in the United States, as well as the British Provinces, and it is conin the 31 Annual Conferences, there is a fidently believed that a gathering of some fifteen or twenty thousand will be present.

Prof. Webster and his family, the Boston Mail says, entertain strong hopes of a full pardon. A gentleman, who had visited the condemned man, observed to the editor of that paor not four to each one belonging to the per that he never saw so cheerful and pleasant man in his life, considering the terribleness of

> The Boston Musuem says that Mr. Garrison has been blaspheming Gen. Taylor! It appears, then, that "Old Zach" has the attributes of divinity .- Essex Freeman.

> Cost of Rowdyism .- From 1842 to 1849, the city of Philadelphia has paid \$174,866 for the ression of, and damages caused by riots .-Brotherly love, with a pretty heavy proviso.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER .- Near St Louis, May 28, twenty-five persons were killed and forty more wounded by a collapse of the flues of the Steamer St. Louis. Envsipelas. - This disease, says a writer in

the Chardon (Geagua Co.) Republic, prevails extensively in the vicinity of that place, and is ausing a good deal of excitement. wealth says that Mr. Clay will probably resign his seat in the United States Senate when the

slavery question shall be decided. JOHN NEWLAND MAFFIT, a somewhat celebrated Methodist preacher of the 'blazing star' or-

# Notices.

# Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

In the prosecution of every reform, it has been found necessary to employ subordinate more efficient than well-conducted Fairs. The pecuniary results are but a small part of the often by no means unimportant. Various motives bring together multitudes to attend them, of those opposed to the objects in view, as well as friends to the cause; and thus rare opportunities are afforded for a full, free social discussion of the desired reform, as well as for publie addresses in its behalf. With these facts in view, we the undersigned

women of Ohio have concluded to hold an Annual Fair in the town of Salem to promote -We observe that the advocates and de- the cause of Anti-Slavery. Every thing in advocated the exclusive policy, by asking fenders of Slavery are about to establish a the political world seems to point out the newith what consistency, not to say gratitude, newspaper in the City of Washington, in or- cessity for renewed and untiring exertion in and Democrat are forgotten in the all-absorbing struggle for the extension of Slavery, and to all appearances the South will obtain every thing she asks. We believe a large part of the World? What would the Washingtons, Ad- People of the North are in favor of Freedom, and that many members of the present Congress were elected with the expectation that they would firmly oppose any extension of the curse of Slavery; but some have proved to be voluntary recreants to their trust, and some have been frightened into submission to the Slave-Power. Let us then dedicate ourselves anew to the Cause of the Slave. Let us keep up agitation until the people shall as one man rise up and demand Universal Emancipation or Exemption from participation in the sin of holding our fellow-beings in bondage. Many of us can do but little. Yet let us not hold back on that account. Some of us are mothers, and though few of us can go forth and speak publicly in behalf of the stricken bondman, we may yet, by contributing our pittance in this way, by mingling with our neighbours, and pleading as our maternal feelings shall dietate for the stricken mother in the South, and instilling into the minds of those committed to our care an undying abhorrence of Injustice and Wrong. We may, like the drops of rain, which,

We propose holding a Fair, commencing the Price only 25 ets. 31st of December, and continuing through the following day; and we would carnestly invite all persons, without respect to party or creed, to lend their aid by sending such contributions as they can make or procure. The funds arising therefrom to be devoted to the dissemination of Anti-Slavery Truth, through the agency of the Western Anti-Slavery Society. M. A. W. Johnson,

SALLIE B. GOVE. RACHEL TRESCOTT, JANE TRESCOTT, MARIA T. SHAW, LYDIA SHARP, SARAH N. McMILLAN, LAURA BARNABY. M. T. HARRIS. ANN PEARSON, MARY HARRIS, RUTH ANNA TRESCOTT, ELIZABETH DICKINSON, MARY HALLOWAY.

HARRIET DICKINSON, AMADA GILLIS Notice.

JOSEPH A. and RUTH DUGDALE'S Post Office address, until the first of Fifth month, will be Brownsville, Pa.; after that, until the first of Eighth month, Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa.

Saddle for Sale.

FOR Sale, very cheap, a SADDLE, almost new. English tree. Will be sold in exchange for produce. Inquire of Oliver Johnson, at Howell Hise's.

DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

THIS Establishment is situated at Bensonville, on the west bank of Mill River, two and a half miles from the Northampton Rail Road Depot, seven hours' ride from New- to the subscriber at Damascoville Col. Co., O. York, about five from Boston, and five from Albany, in one of the pleasantest valleys of New England surrounded with wood grown New-England, surrounded with wood-grown hills, with shady walks, and abundantly supplied with the purest, softest, and coldest granite water. The air is pure and healthy, and the climate mild and agreeable. The new and spacious buildings offer all the conveniences for water-cure purposes, such as large plunge baths, douches, and airy lodging rooms for about fifty patients, separate for either sex, a gymnasium, piano, &c. Doctor being the earliest disciple of Priessnitz now living, and having an experience of more than fifteen years of his own, (his writings on Water-Cure being in the hands of every European hydropath), hopes to respond to any reasonable expectations from the Water-Cure System, made on the part of those sufferers who may confide themselves to him. He, as well as his wife and family, will exert themselves to ensure to their patients every comfort compatible with the chief purpose of their residence in the establishment.

Persons desirous of following a course of treatment, should provide themselves with two or three woolen blankets, two comfortables, some linen sheets, some towels, some old linen, and a couple of pillow cases. In case of need, these objects may be procured in the establishment. Patients are requested to apply to the Doc-

tor either personally or by letter, under the above address, giving a full statement of their case, and the result of their former treatment. TERMS: For board and treatment, \$10 per week. Ladies and gentlemen accompanying patients, \$5 per week. Treatment out of doors, without board, \$5 per week. To Mr. Clay.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Common-realth says that Mr. Clay will probably resign with another person, a reasonable allowance with another person, a reasonable allowance will be made. Payment is expected every week. Patients who stay only part of a week in the establishment, are expected to pay the price of a full week.

Letters including a reasonable fee, will be properly attended to. A moderate charge will be made for consultations. CHARLES MUNDE, M. D.

May, 1850.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Summer Cloths, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has on hand at his store one door West of the Salem Bookstore, Salem, O., a general assortment of Materials for Men's Clothing, which he will be glad to make up to order, or sell by the yard, to those who may want them.

Also a good supply of READY MADE CLOTHING, such as Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, &c. &c.

Every exertion will be made to furnish those who may purchase the "ready made" or leave their measure and orders, the right kind of garments at the right kind of prices.

JAMES BARNABY.

Salem, June 1st, 1850. N. B. TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches carried on as heretofore.

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les, and for cash will sell them as above stated at the very lowest rates possible.

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## BOWDITCH'S WORK.

FOR sale at the Salem Book Store "SLAVE-RY AND THE CONSTITUTION," By Wm. I. Bowbe read by all--156 8vo. pages-paper bound. The subjects treated of are arranged as follows :--Slavery Agreeable to God's Providence; Di-Religious Condition of the Slaves; Moral and Religious Teachers of the Slaves: Direct Religious Instruction of Slaves; Indirect Instruc-tion.—No Legal Marriage of Slaves; "Soul-Driving;" "Domestic Slave-Trade;" Runa-way Slaves; Slaveholding always Wrong; The Constitution and its Interpretation; The Conits Terms; The Constitution as its Framers In-tended to make it: The Constitution according to the Practice of the Government; The Constitution according to the Exposition of its final Interpreter; No Union with Slaveholders .-

## FEMALE STUDENTS.

Having long entertained the opinion, that fenales should have all the privileges of which the opposite sex are possessed, and especially that they should have every facility for acquiring useful knowledge, and making it available; and knowing something of the wants of the community as now constituted, in regard to the treatment of disease, I have frequently expressed a desire to have them educated as Physicians, and as a consequence have, during the past few years, had numerous applicants to study, but owing to a want of facilities for renderng instruction as thorough as I could desire, I have refused. Now, however, many of the difficulties are removed, and I have determined to be prepared by the first of April to give such advantages as are possessed by few physicians. I am the more encouraged to do this from the information just received, that the Medical School at Cleveland is hereafter to be open to women on the same terms as to men. schools will no doubt speedily adopt the same course.

Those desirous to enter upon a course of studies of this kind under my guidance will please communicate, by letter or otherwise, and all inquiries shall receive prompt attention. K. G. THOMAS.

Marlboro', Feb., 1850.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS

Pelton's Large Outline Maps. DERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps-Pelton's Key to do., Nayor's System of Teaching Geography, or Baldvin's Universal Pronouncing Gazateer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE. Those at a distance can have the Maps or Books forwarded to them by applying by letter d Cases of Scientific Aparatus, for Common

Nov. 24, 1849. Charles Frethy --- Book-Bindert

Schools.

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Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs, cheap as the cheapest, and good as the best, constantly for sale at TRESCOTTS. Salem, Ohio, 1849.

# Miscellancous.

# The Father's Mistake.

ET LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK

I desire to parrate to you a circumstance which happened in the family of a friend and correspondent of mine in the city of Boston, some ten years ago, the history of which will commend itself to the heart of every father and mother who has any sympathy with, or affection for, their children.— That it is entirely true, you may be well assured. I was convinced of this when I opened the letter from L. H. B ...., which announced it, and in the detail of the event which was shequently furnished me.

A few weeks before he wrote, he had buried his eldest son, a fine, manly little fellow, of some eight years of age, who had never, he said, known a day's illness until that which finally removed him hence to be here no more. His death occurred under circumstances which were peculiarly painful to his parents. A younger brother, a delicate, sickly child from its birth, the next in age to him, had been down for nearly a fortnight with an epidemic fever. In consequence of the nature of the disease, every precaution had been adopted that prudence suggested to guard the other members of the family against it. But of this one, the father's eldest, he said he had little to fear, so rugged was he, and so generally healthy. Still, however, he kept a vigilant eye upon him, and especially torbade his going into the pools and docks near his school, which it was his custom sometimes to visit; for he was but a boy, and "boys will be boys," and we ought more frequently to think that it is their nature to be. Of all unnatural things, innocence, save me from a "boy-man!" But to the story.

One evening this unhappy father came home, wearied with a long day's hard labor and vexed at some little disappointment which had soured his naturally kind disposition, and rendered him peculiarly susceptible to the smallest annoyance. While he was sitting by the fire in this unhappy mood of mind, his wife entered the apartment, and

"Henry has just come in, and he is a perfect fright; he is covered from head to foot with dock mud, and is as wet as a drowned rat."
"Where is he?" asked the father, stern-

ly.
"He is shivering over the kitchen fire. He

was afraid to come up here, when the girl told him you had come home." " Tell Jane to tell him to come here this instant," was the brief reply to this informa-

Presently the poor boy entered, half perished with affright and cold. His father glanced at his sad plight, reproached him bitterly with his disobedience, spoke of the punishment which awaited him in the morning as the penalty for his offence, and, in a

barsh voice, concluded with-"Now, sir, go to your bed!"

"But, father," said the little fellow, "I

"Not a word, sir; go to bed!"

"I only wanted to say, father, that-With a peremptory stamp, an imperative wave of his hand toward the door, and a frown upon his brow, did that father, without other speech, again close the door of explanation or expostulation.

When his boy had gone supperless and ead to his bed, the father sat restless and uncasy while supper was being prepared; and, at tea-table, ate but little. His wife saw the real cause or the additional cause of his emotion, and interposed the remark-

"I think, my dear, you ought at least to have heard what Henry had to say. My heart ached for him when he turned away, with his eyes full of tears. Henry is a good boy, after all, if he does sometimes do wrong. He is a tender-hearted, affectionate boy. He

always was." And therewithal the water stood in the eyes of that forgiving mother, even as it stood in the eyes of Mercy, in "the house

of the Interpreter," as recorded by Bunyan. After tea, the evening paper was taken up; but there was no news and nothing of interest for that father in the journal of that evening. He sat for some time in an evidently painful revery, and then rose and repaired to his bed-chamber. As he passed the bed-room where his little boy slept, he thought he would look in upon him before retiring to rest. He crept to his low cot and bent over him. A big tear had stolen down the boy's cheek, and rested upon it; but he was sleeping calmly and sweetly. The father deeply regretted his harslmess as he gazed upon his son; he felt also the "sense of duty;" yet in the night, talking the matter over with the lad's mother, he resolved and promised, instead of punishing, as he had threatened, to make amends to the boy's aggrieved spirit in the morning for the manner in which he had repelled all explanation of his offence.

But that morning never came to that poor child in health. He awoke the next morning with a raging fever on his brain, and wild with delirion. In 48 hours he was in his shroud. He knew neither his father nor his mother, when they were first called to his bed-side, nor at any moment afterward .-Waiting, watching for one token of recognition, hour after hour, in speechless agony, did that unhappy father bend over the couch of his dying son. Once, indeed, he thought he saw a smile of recognition light up his dying eye, and he leaned eagerly forward, for he would have given worlds to have whispered one kind word in his ear, and have been answered; but that gleam of apparent intelligence passed quickly away, and was succeeded by the cold, unmeaning glare, and the wild tossing of the fevered limbs which lasted until death came to his relief.

Two days afterward the undertaker came with a little coffin, and his son, a playmate of the deceased boy, bringing the low stools

on which it was to stand in the entry-hall. "I was with Henry," said the lad, "when he got into the water. We were playing down at the Long Wharf, Henry, and Charles Munford, and I; and the tide was out very accountable restraint of manner-these are low; and there was a beam run out from the wharf; and Charles got out on it to get a cd to read them, and bystanders may think fish line and hook that hung over where the water was deep; and the first thing we saw, be had slipped off, and was struggling in the water! Henry threw off his cap and jumped clear from the wharf into the water, and, after a great deal of hard work, got Charles out; and they waded up through the mud to where the wharf was not so wet and slip-

the side. Charles told Henry not to say anything about it for, if he did, his father would never let him go near the water again .-Henry was very sorry; and, all the way go-

"What will father say when he sees me to-night? I wish we had not gone to the

"Dear, brave boy!" exclaimed the be reaved father; "and this was the explanation which I cruelly refused to hear!" and hot and bitter tears rolled down his cheeks.

Yes, that stern father now learned, and for the first time, that what he had treated with unwonted severity as a fault, was but the impulse of a generous nature, which, forget-ful of self, had hazarded life for another,— It was but the quick prompting of that man-ly spirit which he himself had always endeavored to graft upon his susceptible mind, and which, young as he was, had already manifested itself on more than one occasion,

Let me close this story in the very words of that father, and let the lesson sink deep into the hearts of every parent who shall peruse this sketch:

"Everything that I now see, that ever belonged to him, reminds me of my lost boy. Yesterday, I found some rude pencil-sketches which it was his delight to make for the amusement of his younger brother. Today, in rummaging an old closet, I came across his boots, still covered with dockmud, as when he last wore them. (You may think it strange, but that which is usually so unsightly an object, is now 'most precious to me.') And every morning and evening, I pass the ground where my son's voice rang the merriest among his playmates.

"All these things speak to me vividly of his active life; but I cannot—though I have often tried-I cannot recall any other expression of the dear boy's face than that mute, a reprorch almost to childish frankness and mournful one with which be turned from the tops of trees practicing the scales, crows me on the night I so harshly repulsed him. Then my heart bleeds afresh!

"Oh, how careful should we all be that, in our daily conduct toward those little beings sent us by a kind Providence, we are not laying up for ourselves the sources of many future bitter tear! How cautious that neither by inconsiderate nor cruel word or look, we unjustly grieve their generous feeling! And how guardedly ought we to weigh every action against its motive lest, in a moment of excitement, we be led to mete out to the venial errors of the heart the punishment due only to wilful crime!

"Alas! perhaps few parents suspect how often the fierce rebuke, the sudden blow, is answered in their children by the tears, not of passion nor of physical or mental pain, but of a loving yet grieved or outraged nature.

I will add no word to reflections so true; no correlative incident to an experience so

From the Living Age.

# The Lesson.

Or all delusions which beset the heart, None are so utter, non so wholly vain. As that which lures us, with beguiling art, To hope that love may buy back love again!

So did my sickening soul complain to-day-I walked so sad, so lonely on my way! I asked of all I met

A little sympathy; Some said, 'Not vet:' Some smiled for all reply; Some hurried heedless by: Others looked scornfully-As if aught so absurd Their cars had never heard.

As human soul on human brother calling ! As human eye for human help appealing! Weakness entreating to be saved from falling, Pain praying for a little balm for healing!

Dark was my spirit-dark within--without me--Life pressed upon me with a heavy hand! Time's mysteries were close and cold about me, Vainly I strove to trust or understand;

> When suddenly a voice, That made my soul rejoice, Said in my listening ear. In accents very clear, " Friend ! be thou of good cheer, Review thy lot again, And tell me-does the pain Exceed the joy and pleasure? Hast thou with upright measure Weighed one against the other ! Why lookest thou at thy brother? See rather if thy heart Withholdeth any part Of what is in thy keeping To save his eye from weeping, His faltering step to steady: Or if thou hast given bread To the hungry and unfed; Striving to extend thy light To the dark eyes craving sight-Uttering hopeful words of cheer In the mourner's heavy car !-Aught of grief thou mightst have soothed, Aught of roughness left unsmoothed, Aught of weight thou mightst have moved-Each or all these left undone. O thou sad repining one! Very clearly might have shown How the grief, the pain, the smart, Came to sanctify thy heart; Came to turn thy eyes within To thy own besetting sin. Now the pain hath set thee right,

Add this lesson to thy store, Go in peace and sin no more." It is curious how little we praise those whom we love best. We are shy about it, as though we were speaking of ourselves; a tone, a look, the mere presence of some unindications enough for those who are intendit all as cold as they like. Our choicest gifts are not for the world to scrutinize; we put them quickly, and with averted eyes, into the hand that is stretched out to receive

Turn thee ever to the light-

Forwards from thyself at all.

Never let the shadow fall

them.-Story of a Family. ONE may have an immense quantity of pery; and then I helped them to climb up of other people's .- Story of a Family.

# The Value of Birds.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

SPORTSMEN, BEWARE .- The last Legislature enacted that it shall not be lawful in the State description of birds: the night or mosquito hawk, chimney swallow, martin or swift, whippoorwill, cuckoo, kingbird or bee martin, woodecker, claip or highhole, catbird, wren, blueoird, meadow lark, brown thresher, dove, firebird or summer redbird, hanging bird, ground robin or chewink, boblink or rice bird, robin, now or chipping bird, blue jay, and the small owl. The penalty is five dollars for each offense, or for the destruction of the eggs of such birds.

What's a bird good for? What dainty sentimentalism has set a stupid Legislature at such enactments? Not so fast. Although we should greatly respect a legislature that had the humanity to think of birds among other constituent bipeds, yet experience has taught farmers and gardeners the economic value of birds.

There are no such indefatigable entomoloists as birds. Audubon and Wilson never hunted for specimen birds with the perseverance that birds themselves exhibit in their researches. They depasture the air, penetrate every nook and corner of thicket, hedge and shrubbery, they search the bark, pierce the dead wood, glean the surface of the soil, watch for the spade-trench, and follow the furrow after worms and larvæ. A single bird in one season destroys millions of insects for its own food and for that of its nest. No computation can be made of the insects which birds devour. We do not think of another scene more inspiriting than the plowing season, in this respect. Bluebirds are in are cawing as they lazily swing through the air toward their companions in the tops of distant dead and dry trees; robins and blackbirds are wide awake, searching every clod that the plow turns, and venturesome almost to the farmer's heels. Even boys relent, and seem touched by the birds' appeal to their confidence, and until small fruits come, spare the birds. Bobolinks begin to appear, the buffoon among birds, and half sing and half fizzle. How our young blood sparkled amid such scenes, we could not tell why; neither why we cried without sorrow or laughed High towards the heavens, as though to meet without mirth, but only from a vague sympathy with that which was beautiful and joy- Exclaim'd, "This, too, I owe to thee, Jaffar !"

Were there ever such neat scavengers?-Were there ever such nimble hunters?-Were there ever such adroit butchers? No Grahamite scruples to agitate this seed-loving and bug-loving tribe. They do not show their teeth to prove that they were designed for meat. They eat what they like, wipe their mouths on a limb, return thanks in a song, and wing away to a quiet nook to doze or meditate, snug from the hawk that spheres about far up in the ether. To be sure, birds, like men, have a relish for variety. There are no better pomologists. If we believed in transmigration we should be sure that our distinguished fruit culturists could be traced home. Longworth was a brown-thresher; Downing a lark, sometimes in the dew and sometimes just below the sun; Thomas was a plain and sensible robin; junior Prince was boboliuk, irreverently called skunk-blackbird; Ernst a dove: Parsons a woodpecker: Wilder a king-bird. We could put our finger, too, upon the human blackbird, wren, bluejay and small owl-but prudence forbids; as it also does the mention of a certain clerical mocking-bird that makes game of his

drives birds from his garden in fruit-time. The fruit is theirs as well as yours. They took care of it as much as you did. If they had not eaten egg, worm and bug, your fruit would have been pierced and ruined. They only come for wages. No honest man will cheat a bird of his spring and summer's work .- Independent.

# A Funeral of the Olden Time.

Many years since, a citizen of Danvers, Mass., being bereft of his father, journeyed to a small town in New Hampshire, in order to attend the funeral of his parent, and on arriving at the former residence of the deceased, found it thronged with relatives and friends, who were in a state of mind. the reverse of what he naturally expected;

in quite a happy mood. In a short time after his arrival, the funcral procession began to move. At the head of it, were four of the most respectable citizens, who acted the part of pall-bearers;and four others equally respectable, to relieve them, when they should become fatigued. At the side of the pall-bearers, was man with a large pail of N. E. Rum, in which was a tumbler, from which, as often as they changed the bier, they drank freely. During the passage of the procession from the house to the grave, and from that back

to the house, they drank six glasses each. On the arrival back, the mourners, and others who were present, were treated from the bucket, to as much Rum as they chose to drink; the minister, men, women, and even children partook. After they had become spiritually enlightened, they sat down to a very plentiful and refreshing repast suitable to the comforting of their physical na-tures; and by the time they had finished this, the most of them were in a state of intoxication. How could they help being so, when they had consumed one full barrel of real N. E. Rum, in the space of less time than four hours!

This is the way persons sometimes used to show respect for the dead.

THE CORRESPONDENCE of those we love is a poor substitute for their company; one look is better than a thousand words. The man who said that language was invented to disguise thought stumbled upon a truth when he only meant a sarcasm; for, indeed, how dense a veil do the simplest words weave round the feeling which they profess to Sink in the grave so wet and so cold : exhibit! Words are the clouds which gather upon the mountain's edge, and suggest the hight while they conceal the form; looks and tones are the bright flashes which clear the vapor, and give a momentary glimpse of the mighty outline beneath it .- Story of a

The Cambridge Chronicle, in recommending interviews with Nature are delightful?"
"Joseph, when you kindle the fire to morinterview, she may come in and have it."

# Jaffar.

Inscribed to the Memory of Shelly. BY LEIGH HUNT.

JAFFAR, the Bramacide, the good Vizier, of New Jersey for any person to shoot, or in any other manner to kill or destroy, except upon his own premises, any of the following Jaffar was dead, slain by a doom unjust, Jaffar was dead, slain by a doom unjust, And guilty Haroun, sullen with mistrust Of what the good and e'en the bad might say, Ordain'd that no man living from that day Should dare to speak his name on pain of death. All Araby and Persia held their breath.

All but the brave Mondeer .- He, proud to

How far for love a greatful soul could go, And facing death for very scorn and grief, (For his great heart wanted a great relief,) Stood forth in Bagdad, daily, in the square Where once had stood a happy house; and there Harrangued the tremblers at the cimeter On all they owed to the divine Jaffar.

"Bring me this man!" the Caliph cried, The man Was brought-was gazed upon. The mutes

began To bind his arms. " Welcome, brave cords!" cried he: "From bonds far worse Jaffar delivered me :

From wants, from shames, from loveless house hold fears: Made a man's eyes friends with delicious tears;

Restored mc-loved mc-put on a par With his great self. How can I pay Jaffar?" Haroun, who felt that on a soul like this

The mightiest vengeance could but fall amiss, Now deign'd to smile, as one great lord of fate Might smile upon another half as great, And said, " Let wrath grow frenzied, if it will; The Cailph's judgment shall be master still. Go: and since gifts thus move thee, take this

The richest in the Tartar's diadem, And hold the giver as thou deemest fit."

"Gifts!" eried the friend. He took; and holding it

his star,

THE MYSTERIOUS KNOCKINGS AT SYRA-

CUSE .- A writer in the Syracuse Star, of the 6th inst., says:

These knockings have at last found their way to Syracuse, and still more wonderful. exciting and astonishing demonstrations have been witnessed, than have heretofore been made known to the public. Mysterious appearances, most surprising and thrilling, are The London Quarterly Review. added to the catalogue of wonders. The scene of action is at a house in the southeastern part of the city, occupied by a highly respectable family, consisting of six persons -man and wife, son and three daughters.-The daughters are mere children, and the son is but 10 or 12 years of age. In addition to conversations with spirits of the departed-rappings, signifying the age of any individual - commanding the thoughts of persons at a distance-the playing of guitars, pianos and other instruments, by unseen hands-and the thousand other things reported to have been heretofore done-it is said that at this house chairs, tables and other articles, at certain times are made to walk or fly of their own accord from one part of the room to the other, and from one story to the other. The letters of the alphabet, made every man with positive dishonesty who of wood and arranged in order, are suspended by strings on a wall in the house, and in answer to a question, the rapping is heard, and those letters spelling the answer are seen to move in consecutive order.

In converse with departed spirits, or in reading the thoughts of absent friends, one's mind is required to be intently fixed upon the departed spirit or absent friend, and questions put in a low whisper immediately succeeding which a rapping is heard, and at each rap a word of the answer appears in writing on white paper, to be held in the hand. Likenesses of individuals whose names are called, are made to be seen, but during the appearance incessant rappings are kept up. Music is heard, sounding as requested, either as if in the room or at a great distance-either as if by a choir or band, or as a single voice or instrument. In the dead of night, the knockings are sometimes loud enough to wake one from sleep, and then strange lights are seen to shoot through the rooms in zigzag directions. These are but a few of the very astounding and mysterious things witnessed by myself and others at this house within the last three days-so that it can with truth be said "that knocking" humbug, let it be what it may, has made an abiding place in this city.

# The Sower to his Seed.

SINK, little seed, in the earth's black mould. Sink in your grave, so wet and so cold-There must you lie; Earth I throw over you, Darkness must cover you, Light comes not nigh.

What grief you'd tell, if words you could say ! What grief make known for the loss of the day;

Sadly you'd speak: "Lie here must I ever? Will the sunlight never My dark grave seek?"

Have faith, little seed; soon vet again Thou'lt rise from the grave where thou art lain; Thou'lt be so fair, With the green shades so light, And thy flowers so bright.

So must we sink in the earth's black mould; There must we stay, Till at last we shall see Time turn to cternity. Darkness to day.

Waving in air.

United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana advertised to sell at Public Sale Publishers, without recourse to an agent. ing early rising and walking, says:- "Morn- in New Orleans on the 20th ult. FOUR HUN-DRED AND NINETY-THREE SLAVES, of both sexes and all ages, from infants to old age .pleasure in spite both of one's own faults and row, open the window, so if nature wants an Among the number is one old man called Sampson, aged 111 years.

# Agents for the Bugle.

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Cool Springs-Mahlon Irvin. Berlin-Jacob H. Barnes. Marlbero'-Dr. K. G. Thomas. Canfield-John Wetmore. Lowellville-Johr. Bissell. Youngstown-J. S. Johnson New Lyme-Marsena Miller. Selma-Thomas Swavne. Springboro -Ira Thomas. Harveysburg-V. Nicholson. Oakland-Elizabeth Brooke. Chagrin Falls-S. Dickenson Columbus-W. W. Pollard. Georgetown-Ruth Cope. Bundysburgh—Alex. Glenn. Farmington—Willard Curtis. Bath—J. B. Lambert. Ravenna-Joseph Carroll. Wilkesville-Hannah T. Thomas. Southington-Caleb Greene. Mt. Union-Joseph Barnaby. Malta—Wm. Cope. Richfield—Jerome Hurlburt, Elijah Poor. Lodi-Dr. Sill. Chester & Roads-Adam Sanders. Paine wille-F. McGrew. Franklin Milis-Isaac Russell. Granger-L. Hill. Hartford-G. W. Bushnell and W. J. Bright Garrettsville—A. Joiner. Andover—A. G. Garlick and J. F. Whitmore,

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